

NOTES ON THE GENUS *TEMESA*, H. & A. AD., WITH DESCRIPTIONS  
OF TWO NEW LAND-SHELLS (*TEMESA* AND *CLAUSILLA*) FROM  
SOUTH AMERICA.

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IN April, 1855, Messrs. H. & A. Adams proposed<sup>1</sup> the subgenus *Temesa* for *Balea australis*, Forbes, *B. clausilioides*, Rye., *B. Funcki*, Pfr., *B. glorifica*, Parr., and *B. livida*, Menke. These species formed Pfeiffer's section 2 of *Balea* in 1853.<sup>2</sup> In 1859 Pfeiffer adopted<sup>3</sup> the name as a section of *Balea* for the first three species, which he placed in reverse order, and he excluded, or rather omitted, the last two, which belong to *Alopiä*.

In 1866<sup>4</sup> Semper treated the group as a genus, admitting the same three species. The previous paper by Bourguignat, as will be seen from Semper's criticisms, did not in any way assist in clearing up the difficulty as to what species should be regarded as the type. Pfeiffer, in various subsequent notes, expressed doubts whether these three forms really belonged to one genus.

In June, 1892, Mr. Hedley<sup>5</sup> pointed out that *Balea australis*, Forbes, was identical with *Celioxis exigua*, Ad. & Ang. (1867), and removed the species to *Perrieria*, Tap.-Canefri (1878). It may be noted that *Sphalerostoma*, Girard (1894), appears to be a synonym of *Celioxis*. Fischer,<sup>6</sup> having in 1883 mentioned *Balea clausilioides* as an example of *Temesa*, which he treated as a subgenus, Mr. Pilsbry,<sup>7</sup> in March, 1896, went a step further, and definitely fixed *B. clausilioides* as the type of the genus *Temesa*, which he placed with the Peruvian *Bulimuli*. In a little paper at the time<sup>8</sup> I expressed my doubts as to the wisdom of this course, and also put forward the suggestion, to which I still adhere, that *Balea australis* did not really belong to *Perrieria*. Further consideration has led me to the view that it is wiser to accept what has actually been done than to consider what should have been done, and I adopt *Bulimus clausilioides*, Reeve, as the type of *Temesa*.

In 1900 Dr. Jousseaume<sup>9</sup> proposed the genus *Exbalea* for a shell which he identified with, and figured as, *Balea Peruviana*, Philippi.<sup>10</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Gen. Rec. Moll., vol. ii, p. 175.

<sup>2</sup> Mon. Helic. Viv., vol. iii, p. 584.

<sup>3</sup> Op. cit., vol. iv, p. 714.

<sup>4</sup> Journ. de Conch., tom. xiv, p. 42.

<sup>5</sup> Proc. Linn. Soc. New S. Wales, ser. II, vol. vii, pp. 311-313.

<sup>6</sup> Man. Conchyl., p. 483.

<sup>7</sup> Man. Conch., ser. II, vol. x, p. 134.

<sup>8</sup> Journ. Malac., vol. v, p. 59.

<sup>9</sup> Bull. Soc. Philom., ser. IX, tom. II, p. 34.

<sup>10</sup> Malak. Blatt., Bd. xiv (1867), p. 78.

This led me to an examination of the specific relationships of *Temesa clausilioides*, Reeve, and Philippi's species. After careful examination of Philippi's diagnosis and Reeve's types, I think they are slightly varying forms of the same shell. Both come from the mountains of Peru, though from different districts. The synonymy, therefore, would be as follows:—

TEMESA CLAUSILIOIDES (Rvc.).

*Bulinus clausilioides*, Reeve : Proc. Zool. Soc., 1849, p. 96; Conch. Icon., *Bulinus* (1849), sp. 523.

*Balea clausilioides*, Reeve : Küster, Conch.-Cab., *Papa*, p. 145, pl. xvii, figs. 34-37.

*Temesa clausilioides*, Reeve : Pilsbry, Man. Conch., ser. II, vol. x, pp. 135, 200, pl. xlv, fig. 4.

*Balea Peruviana*, Philippi : Malak. Blätt., Bd. xiv (1867), p. 78. [Not *Clausilia Peruviana*, Tröschel.]

*Esbalea Peruviana*, Philippi : Jousseaume, Bull. Soc. Philom., ser. IX, tom. II (1900), p. 34, pl. I, figs. 13, 14.

*Hab.*—Andes of Caxamarca [or Cajamarca], Peru; Yanaoca, province of Cuzco, Peru.

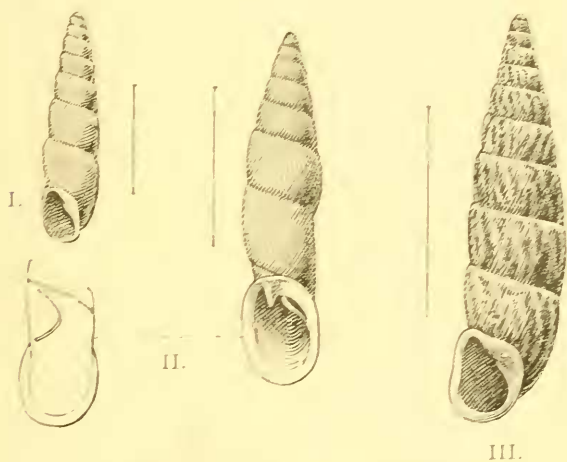


FIG. I.—*Temesa clausilia*, des. Rvc. .  
 ,, II.—*Clausilia Pilsbryi*, n.sp.  
 ,, III.—*Temesa magnifica*, n.sp.

Mr. Pilsbry expressed a doubt as to whether Küster's figures really represented Reeve's shell: bearing in mind that the latter referred to Cuming's collection, where the type now is, I think they do, but as none of the figures to my mind quite represent the species, it is here figured anew (Fig. I).

The shell now described appears also to belong to the genus *Temesa*.

## 1. TEMESA MAGNIFICA, n.sp. (Fig. III.)

Testa sinistrorsa, breviter rimata, fusiformi-turrita, solida, conferte costulato-striata, fusco-brunnea, maculis flavidis tessellata, apice obtuso; anfractus 10, plano-convexi, sutura bene impressa, ultimus paulo angustior, solutus, basi rotundatus; apertura quadrato-ovata, intus castanea, columella contorta, plicata, rapide ascendens, peristomate incrassato, subreflexo, castaneo. Alt. 28·7, diam. max. 7 mm.; alt. apert. 6·8, lat. apert. 5 mm.

*Hab.*—Sorato, Bolivia, at 3,600 m.

Type in the British Museum.

This handsome shell might at first sight be taken for a *Clausilia*, which it greatly resembles in form, but on examination I am unable to find any internal plicæ or lamellæ, nor can I trace a clausilium.

## 2. CLAUSILIA PILSBRYI, n.sp. (Fig. II.)

Testa non-rimata, sinistrorsa, elongato-fusiformis, solidiuscula, oblique dense capillaceo-striata, pallide cornea, apice acutulo; anfractus 8, primi convexiusculi, sutura bene notata, ultimus compressus, planatus, protractus, solutus; apertura elongato-ovalis, magna, peristomate reflexo, albido; lamella superior verticalis, magna, marginalis, l. inferior oblique, rapide, ascendens, l. subcolumellaris nulla, plica principalis mediocris, lunella arcuata. Alt. 21, diam. max. 4·5 mm.; alt. apert. 6·2, lat. apert. 4·5 mm.

*Hab.*—Callanga, Peru.

Type in my collection.

My specimens of this shell, purchased two or three years ago from a German dealer, are specially noteworthy for the large size of the mouth, which is of an elongate-oval form. The species belongs to the group of *C. Adamsiana*, Pfr.